

Macrobasis borrei, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 50³; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. pp. 107, 109⁴.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Tupataro (*Dugès*^{2 3}), Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

We have received two examples of this species, both males. The basal joint of the antennæ in this sex is moderately elongate, strongly sinuate, broadly and angularly dilated on the inner side about the middle, and concave between this and the apex, the latter truncate; the second joint is articulated to the first at the inner apical angle, and is about half the length of the first; the third and fourth joints are short, subequal. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs. The basal joint of the anterior tarsi is elongate and quite normal, and considerably longer than the second.

Lytta fumosa, Germ., from Brazil, is an *Epicauta*.

2. *Macrobasis distorta*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 16, ♂; 16 a, antenna, ♂.)

Elongate, parallel, sparsely and finely pubescent; the head, prothorax, and underside testaceous or ferruginous, sometimes in part piceous, the labrum usually paler in colour; the elytra luteous or fusco-luteous; the legs testaceous or reddish-testaceous, with the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi usually darker; the elytra with the sutural and lateral margins very narrowly and a fine median line extending from the base nearly to the apex more densely clothed with paler or whitish pubescence, and sometimes with a spot on either side of the scutellum at the base and a short streak on the humeri brown-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence of the upper surface yellowish-cinereous. Head moderately large, closely and finely punctured, with a fine, sharply-defined, median line; antennæ setaceous, black, the two basal joints in the male obscure ferruginous; prothorax narrower than the head, rather longer than broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, parallel behind, closely and finely punctured, with a fine, smooth, impressed median line; elytra long and parallel; beneath closely and finely punctured.

♂. Antennæ with the basal joint nearly as long as joints 2-5 united, very stout and much flattened, sinuous beyond the middle, broadly and angularly widened on the inner side at about one-third from the apex, and deeply emarginate between this and the tip; joint 2 stout, flattened-cylindrical, slightly longer than 3 and 4 united; joints 3-11 slender, decreasing in thickness, 3 shorter than 4; joints 1 and 2 shining, sparsely punctured, 3-11 opaque, densely and very finely punctate. Anterior tibiæ with a single spur. Anterior tarsi with the basal joint scarcely dilated, concave and almost smooth beneath, fully as long as the second. Sixth ventral segment triangularly emarginate.

♀. Antennæ with the basal joint only a little longer than the second, the latter not quite the length of the third.

Length 9-17, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero, Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

A pair from Nicaragua and three females from Mexico. In the greatly distorted basal joint of the male antenna this species approaches *M. fumosa*, from which it may easily be distinguished by its more elongate shape, fine pubescence, and different colour, and also by the single spur to the anterior tibiæ and the concave basal joint of the anterior tarsi in the male. *M. forticornis* (Haag) is a similarly coloured allied form; but, to judge from the description, it has a much less angularly dilated basal joint—"etwas gebogen, breit, flachgedrückt"—to the male antenna.